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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 2ND APRIL.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir has employed as his Dewan one Amar Nath, who is a younger brother of Anant Ram and son of Kirpa Ram, sometime Minister under the late Maharaja. The management of affairs appears, however, to rest chiefly with the Maharaja's brothers, Rajas Ram Singh and Amar Singh, the other members of the State Council, which since the dismissal of Luchman Dass has ceased to exist.

FROM a Resolution, published in the *Gazette of India* on Savings Banks, it appears that on the 31st of March there were 623 Government Savings Banks in India. They contained 289,445 accounts, which received from Government rupees 1,96,766-8, as interest, and possessed balances aggregating rupees 7,98,698-3. In addition to these balances the depositors held Government Promissory Notes in the custody of the Comptroller of Savings Banks to the amount of Rs. 3,99,100 and in that of the Accountant-General, Bombay, to the extent of Rs. 18,300,

THE Queen, says an English paper, makes progress with Hindustani, and gives commands to her servants, Mahomed Baksh and Abdul Kareem, in this tongue. These two servants stand behind the Royal chair, and have the crown and cipher emblazoned on their *chapkans*.

SIR ASMAN JAH, the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, has arranged to publish quarterly reports of his work as Minister of Hyderabad, so that the Nizam, the Public and the Government of India may be in a position to judge how the work of the Government proceeds.

THE Maharaja of Travancore has placed at the disposal of Sir Madhava Row and Sir Ramasawmy Moodelliar the sum of Rs. 3,000 to be distributed among such educational and charitable institutions as, in the opinion of the above gentlemen, are most deserving. Raja Gajapathi Row has made a donation of Rs 10,000 to the Monegar Choultry Hospital, Madras. Ranee Gajapathi Row has also given Rs. 10,000 to the Victoria Hospital for caste and *gosha* women.

RECENT fighting at Suakin was of the most determined character, the rebels coming up in force to within 1,000 yards of British redoubts. They had large supplies of ammunition, and kept up an incessant fire, the fight being watched by the residents of the town from the housetops. The loss on the British side included Colonel Tapp, Commander of the 3rd Battalion, and five men. Among the Arabs several Sheikhs of considerable note were killed, and their total loss was very severe. The *Times'* correspondent at Suakin, in describing the affair, incidentally mentions that trade with the coast ports is steadily increasing, and that considerable quantities of cotton manufactures, chiefly from Indian mills, are being sold.

FEARFUL mortality still prevails among the coolie emigrants to the Assam and Cachar Districts. It is reported that at Ranigunge they are dying off by dozens daily from cholera, and that the packing of the unfortunate creatures in rest-houses on their way to the gardens also results in much loss of life.

AMONG recent archæological discoveries are remains of numerous temples, buried under mounds, close to the Raghunathpore Railway Station in the Shahabad District. More curious still, a hitherto unknown hill fortress of great extent, containing several temples and tanks, has been discovered not far from Umga. Several old temples, and the remains of a small village, once inhabited apparently by iron-workers, have been discovered near the western extremity of the Bhaugulpore District.

DURING the month of March 1888, forty-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-three persons visited the Indian Museum. Of Natives, there were 34,926 males and 11,844 females, and of Europeans 624 males and 120 females. The daily average number of visitors for the 21 days on which the Museum was open to the General Public, was 2,263.

IN Boston, an electric lamp has recently been used to search for a body drowned in the harbour. The United States steamship *Albatross* is furnished with a full complement of lamps for fishing. The glow-lamp is encased in a wire-netting, which acts as a trap. The fish, being attracted by the light, swarm into the net, which is then closed and pulled in.

TUESDAY, 3RD APRIL.

TEA has a powerful action on the nervous system of some individuals. Dr Bullard, of Boston, believes that it may produce a chronic poisoning of the nervous centres, shown in increased excitability, due partly to direct action of the alkaloid on the nervous matter, and also indirectly by the production of gastric derangement. Taken, therefore, too frequently, even in moderate doses, it places the nervous system in a condition of greater vulnerability to slight external influences, and favours the development of functional neuroses, or helps to render them permanent. Whilst there is no evidence to show that tea causes organic changes in the nervous tissues, yet, if such exist, tea may readily aggravate some of the symptoms. Tea may act as an important factor in the causation of neuralgia, hysteria, and allied affections. When taken constantly in large doses, dyspepsia usually supervenes before irreparable harm is done to the nervous system. In hemicrania, and possibly some other functional neuroses, there is probably a craving for some stimulant, and tea is better than other equally accessible articles, and so it happens that many sufferers from megrim are great tea-drinkers.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* writes :—"There is evidently more than accident in the circulation of groundless rumours of the impending annexation of Cashmere. We have now the very best authority for describing them as entirely groundless : yet they are repeated every day. This morning we are in receipt of a letter from Murree and a telegram from Jhelum, from correspondents at those places, to the effect that the rumours are prevalent there. The Jhelum story, indeed, goes so far as to say that Sir F. Roberts, who will accompany H. E. the Viceroy to Jummoo, is even now maturing plans for the military occupation of the country. There is not a word of truth in this ; but we feel practically certain that the stories are deliberately set afloat by a party in the Cashmere State, who see their best refuge in political mischief."

THE *Bangalore Spectator* learns that the proposed transfer of Bangalore Fort to the Mysore Government, in exchange for Government House there, which was pending the sanction of the Government of India for a long time, has now been definitely settled.

MR. BUDROODEEN Tyabjee, the President of the late Madras "National Congress," and a leading member of the Mahomedan community of Bombay, has been endeavouring to devise a *via media* by which the differences between the bulk of the Indian Mahomedans and the Hindoos on the subject of the National Congress may be smoothed over, and the Mahommedans induced to join in the annual gatherings and discussions. He describes his proposal as follows, in a letter addressed to an up-country paper :—"I am happy to be in a position to announce that all the twelve Standing Committees have accepted the rule drafted by me, to the effect that any subject to which the Mussulman delegates object, unanimously or nearly unanimously, must be excluded from all discussions in the Congress. I trust, therefore, that the passing of this rule will be looked upon by all my Mussulman brethren who wish to act in harmony with their Hindoo fellow-countrymen, on general questions of public interest, as at least removing all grounds for fear that by participating in the Congress they might be committed to resolutions to which the Mussulmans as a body are opposed. I have no desire to enter into a general discussion as to the propriety or benefit of holding a Congress at all ; and I therefore studiously abstain from saying anything on that point. I would only say to my Mussulman brethren : 'If you feel that there are questions affecting the whole of India which are common to you, as well as your Hindoo fellow-subjects, come and discuss them at the Congress, and help to advance the cause in which you are all agreed. If, on the other hand, anything is proposed which you dislike, come and oppose it ; and under the rule above stated, it must be dropped. In that case, your opposition from within the Congress will be far more powerful and effective than from without.'"

WE hear that it is in the contemplation of Government to extend the line from Tarkessur 60 miles on the other side of the Damooda, in the Sub-division of Jehanabad. The two lines will be joined by a bridge over the Damooda at a place called Ramnagore. The extension line will go far beyond the courts at Jehanabad.

MANY portions of Netherlands (India) are still unexplored, notwithstanding the activity of scientific research within the present century. The Geographical Society of Holland has determined to remove this slur upon science by despatching an exploring expedition to the Kei islands. The expedition left Amsterdam, on the 21st January, for Batavia from whence it will proceed to its destination.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH APRIL.

IN the letters of General Gordon, just published, a passage occurs which throws considerable light on the motives which actuated him in so suddenly and unaccountably resigning his appointment under Lord Ripon. "India is the most wretched of countries. The way Europeans live there is absurd in its luxury; they seem so utterly effeminate, and not to have an idea beyond the rupee. I nearly burst with the trammels which are put on one. I declare I think we are not far off losing it. I should say it was the worst school for young people. Every one is always grumbling, which amuses me. The united salaries of four Judges were £22,000 a year. A. B. had been five years in India, and had received in that time £37,000 ! It cannot last. How truly glad I am to have broken with the whole lot; £100,000 a year would not have kept me there."

THE American Senate has passed a resolution, requesting the President to negotiate a treaty with the Emperor of China which shall provide that no Chinese labourer shall enter the United States. The House has passed a resolution requesting the President to inform the House what steps had been taken, by treaty or otherwise, to prevent the continued immigration of Chinese labourers into the United States, notwithstauding the treaty suspending such immigration.

THE debate in Parliament on Mr. Slagg's motion condemning the unwise frontier policy pursued in India, and charging Government with seeking to supply the budget deficits by encouraging consumption in spirituous liquors, is noticeable for the fact that it brought out Lord Randolph Churchill as an Indian economist. He said he would have supported Mr. Slagg's motion if he had not attributed the frontier policy entirely to the Conservative party, if he had not said that that policy was unwise, and if he had not sought to connect it with the excise question. He admitted that the trans-frontier defences had inflicted great expenditure on the country, but he maintained that the expenditure was justifiable, and though undertaken by Lord Salisbury's Government had been tacitly approved of by the Liberal party in 1885 : still the financial condition of India deserves serious attention, and the only escape from it was the retrenchment of expenditure on administrative services. He concluded by saying that the expenditure beyond the North-Western Frontier of India would go on so long as England maintained her attitude of hostility towards Russia in Europe. The motion was lost by a majority of fifteen in a House of less than two hundred.

THE *Bombay Gazette* says : "Although, as was stated some weeks since, the transfer of Sind to the Punjab has been for some time under consideration, it is too soon to regard the question as definitely settled. No final orders, at all events, have yet been passed on the subject."

THE Bombay Municipal Bill was read the third time, and passed on Wednesday last, the 28th ultimo. H. E. the Governor, in closing the debate, said it was incorrect to speak of three co-ordinate authorities. "It was obvious that the Corporation had legislative and taxing powers, and powers of

sanctioning expenditure, which others had not. Neither was it correct to speak of the Municipal Commissioner as only the servant of the Corporation. He must carry out its commands, designs, and desires in the sphere prescribed by law; but the law imposed other statutory duties upon him, to be performed on his own responsibility. The Commissioner was the servant of the public, in the same way that his Excellency was. He would not receive instructions from Government though appointed by Government. Indeed, he need not be a Covenanted Civilian at all. His Excellency was aware there was another picture. That of a Commissioner less addicted to administrative duties, and setting up as a local orator. His Excellency could conceive the terror with which the community beheld the possibility of 72 speeches from such an individual, with his pockets full of secret correspondence which he refused to produce; but whoever contemplated such a future—certainly it was not Government. He believed that the machinery erected by the Bill would be found adapted to the enlarged functions which it has to perform. He would have no hesitation in sending the Bill to Professor Gneist, the greatest living authority on Local Government legislation; and he was sure that members of the various legislative bodies would envy the business-like way in which the Council had dealt with their comprehensive measure."

THURSDAY, 5TH APRIL.

THE *Madras Mail* understands that arrangements have been made for holding a Mahomedan Congress at Allahabad in February next, when certain important questions affecting the Mahomedans will be discussed. Representatives are expected to proceed to Allahabad from all parts of India, and thirty delegates will go from Madras.

MR. T. N. MUKHARJI, the officer in charge of the central office for the Glasgow International Exhibition and of the Economic department of the Indian Museum, despatched nine Indian artisans for the above Exhibition by the s. s. *Clan Matheson*, which left Calcutta last Tuesday morning. Of these men two are Punjabi Musulmans and seven Bengali Hindus. Among them, there are two wood-carvers, two jewellers, two potters, two Brahmin sweetmeat makers, and one a barber-servant. One of the jewellers, a smart Bengali lad, is deaf and dumb. All the exhibits for the Glasgow International Exhibition have now been despatched.

SOME astonishment, an English paper says, has lately been caused in Constantinople by a statement which appeared in an Indian paper, according to which some of the Arabs were making endeavours to regain the Khaliphate from the hands of the family of Osman, in which it has been vested for the last three centuries. The Arabs, it is said, have never recognized the Sultans of Constantinople as being entitled to the Khaliphate, and place their confidence in the Sheikhs of the family of Ismael, who to this day have retained the simple virtues of their ancestors. These discussions are considered in the Ottoman capital as a pure anachronism. Sultan Abdul Hameed is the legitimate and the only Khaliph. This dignity which cannot be divided was ceded to his ancestor Salim I in 1517, by the last of the Abbaside Khalifs. The Sultan is in possession of the relics of the prophet Mahomet—which are exhibited every year in Constantinople for the veneration of the faithful—and he is the territorial sovereign of the holy shrines of Islamism, and has among his official qualifications the title of the Keeper and Defender of the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. As the sovereign of 30,000,000 of subjects, he is the most powerful of the Musulman princes—and the one to whom, even if the above-mentioned reasons did not exist, the Khaliphate ought to devolve in virtue of the great principle of its being for the general good. Judging from a Musulman standpoint, it is evident that the dignity of Khaliph should lose all value and be devoid of sanction and prestige if it belonged to the Sheikh of a wandering tribe or to a petty prince like the Emeen of Bokhara or Afghanistan or the sovereign of Morocco—instead of being the appendage of the Sultan of Turkéy—whose dominions extend over three continents. This argument would be decisive even in the absence of the more material basis on which the rights of the Sultan Abdul Hameed to the Khaliphate are founded.

WHEN the celebration of her Majesty's Jubilee was ordered last year, it was not anticipated that one of the results would be a deficiency of Rs. 28,000 in the outturn of the Press in the Presidency Jail, simultaneously with an increase of Rs. 1,500 in the expenditure. But such was the case, in consequence of the release of a number of trained convicts. That act of clemency caused serious inconvenience to the Prison Press, and it was difficult suddenly to replace the services of so many good workmen. To prevent a block in the work printers were hired at considerable cost, but they would not submit continuously to the restraint of prison life, and comparatively small results were obtained from their employment.

FRIDAY, 6TH APRIL.

CAPTAIN Yate and Major Peacock have arrived in London, says the *Home and Colonial Mail*, after the conclusion of the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier. They presented Lord Salisbury with the despatches in connection with the treaty of the Russia, and a large map, which plainly marks the boundary. This map is signed by the Russian Commissioners, and therefore there cannot be in future any misunderstanding as to where the line of demarcation runs, as there was before. The frontier has been marked with posts and cairns and the right to cross this line by Turkomans and Afghans has been agreed upon by the two countries. A breach of these agreements will be summarily punished by the authorities on either side. Thus ends a brawl, after three years' negotiations, which was within an ace of bringing Russia and England into war with each other, the preparations for which cost this country nine millions of money.

THE Raja of Bilaspur has offered to place a sum of Rs. 25,000 and the services of his troops at the disposal of the British Government in connection with the scheme of Border defence, and has received the thanks of the Government of India.

THE *Statesman* writes:—Sir Horace Rumbold's visit to the Nazim has resulted in his obtaining from the Prince the sum, or a promise of the sum, of 3½ lakhs. It is well known, we believe, that Lord Dufferin's opposition to the transaction has been thwarted by secret influences in England. The Resident received, we understand, the strongest official injunctions to give no countenance whatever to the claim, and the success of the intrigue, in spite of these injunctions, is a pretty clear proof of the power which a Viceroy really wields. Sir John Gorst, Under-Secretary at the India Office, himself took Rs. 75,000 from the Nizam's treasury but four years ago, and ought to have been called to account for it in the House, The *Nizam's* offer of 60 lakhs towards the Frontier defences, was an intrigue got up in London, and our hope is that these gentlemen will get rope enough to hang themselves presently before the House of Commons, in the view of all men."

LORD Tennyson, as the Poet Laureate, has a world-wide fame in poetry. But he has his *prose* too as every other man of the world. Lord Tennyson possesses a magnificent dairy which sends out the best butter, cream and milk to the markets of London and other neighbouring places. It is said that through the length and breadth of the Isle of Wight, there is an increasing demand for the produce of the Poet Laureate's dairy. This is how great men sometimes combine most conflicting tastes in them. It is a fact that Aristotle kept a druggist's shop in Athens, while Plato sold oil in Egypt. Socrates' calling was that of a stone-cutter.

IT is estimated that the language most spoken on the globe for the last thousand years is Chinese, for it is the only one which is talked by over 400 millions of the human race. The next language most in use but at a very great distance behind Chinese, is Hindustani, spoken by over 100 millions. Then follow English (spoken by about 100 millions), Russian (over 70 millions), German (over 57 millions), and Spanish (over 47 millions).

THE *Times* gives a fairly full report of the debate on the Merchandise Marks Act, and records the observations of Lord Herschell, Viscount Cross, Lord Knutsford, Lord Stanley of Preston, and the Marquis of Salisbury, all of whom took a share in the discussion. Lord Herschell complained that nothing was being done to render the Act effectual in India, the Colonies, or foreign countries, although every day injury to Indian and Colonial consumers, as well as to British manufacturers, was being done by dishonest traders, home and foreign, using fraudulent and misleading trade-marks. The Act came into force in England in January, but up to the present nothing had been done by India or the Colonies, to enable falsely-marked goods to be stopped at Indian ports. In India there was no reason for delaying legislation, but in the Colonies there was parliamentary and representative procedure which necessarily would cause delay. In China the matter was exceptionally serious, as some unscrupulous German houses were sending out quantities of goods, some of excellent quality stamped as German goods, and others of inferior quality stamped as English goods, the result being that British trade reputation suffered. Viscount Cross promised that Parliament would act if the Indian Legislature did not, and Lord Kuntsford mentioned that five Colonies had drawn bills in connection with the subject—namely, British Guiana, Cyprus, Gibraltar, the Gold Coast, and the Straits Settlements. Lord Stanley of Preston remarked on the difficulty of properly administering the Act, while the Marquis of Salisbury wanted to know how an English customs officer could be expected to read a label in the Chinese character, in order to discover from what particular tea-garden it had come.

SATURDAY 7TH APRIL.

ACCOUNTS from Ireland show a distinct and marked improvement in the condition of the country. There is much less lawlessness and a disposition is displayed by both landlords and tenants to come to reasonable terms. Rents are being paid where they had been long withheld, and even the treasure chest of the "plan of campaign" has had to disgorge some of its contents, as misguided tenants, who had lodged their money in it, have come to recognise the mistake they made, and the unwisdom of placing themselves and their interests in the hands of political agitators. The National League continues to flourish financially, but the bulk of its funds comes from America. At a recent meeting it was reported that contributions amounting to £5,539, had been received since the last report, of which £5,000 had come from the American branches

THE committee appointed to enquire into the condition of the Pilot Service, with a view to ameliorate the position of the junior members of the service, have sent in their report. Amongst the recommendations, it is proposed to induce a number of the senior pilots to retire either on pension or bonus. The remainder, it is suggested, shall be divided into three classes; the junior class to consist of only ten members, who will divide amongst them the whole of the work now allotted to the junior pilots.

GENERAL RUNBEER JUNG BAHADUR, of Nepal, in reply to his letter to the Viceroy, offering his services with a view to a practical and peaceful settlement of the difficulty with Thibet and Sikkim, has been courteously informed by the Secretary, Foreign Department, that the Government of India are sensible of the friendly disposition which prompted the offer, and though they are unable to avail themselves of his help, they thank him for the goodwill he has shown towards them.

AT Agra, the other day, Lady Dufferin visited the Female Medical School, and decided upon building a new lying-in ward for the practical teaching of the female medical pupils.

THE Lahore paper says:—"Dewan Luchman Dass arrived at Domel on the 28th ultimo, with Mr. Spitta, the barrister, to whom, it is said, he has paid Rs. 10,000 to take up his case. They left on the 30th for Srinugger, and will meet Mr. Plowden almost immediately."

THE *Englishman* says:—"Mrs. Bunch is again to the front, demanding satisfaction from the Great Western Railway in England for the loss of her bag. The bag was given to a porter at Paddington some time in 1884, and ever since the irrepressible owner has been warring with the Company in the law courts. First, she brought action to recover £18, the value of the bag and its contents, in the County Court, the Judge deciding in her favour; and since then the Railway Company has carried the case through all the Courts of Appeal up to the House of Lords. At last, however, Mrs. Bunch emerges from the contest triumphant, having gained a verdict for £18 and all costs. The importance of this decision is that the highest Court in the land has decided that a Railway Company cannot, by its bye-laws, avoid its liability for the loss of luggage. It is a triumph, moreover, for an individual single-handed to break down the legal hedge by which Railway Companies protect themselves, and from behind which they have hitherto lorded it over the public with impunity. To take a railway to law has hitherto seemed hopeless, but now a lady has shown that, wealthy as such an institution is, it is by no means invulnerable."

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 31st March was 235, against 242 and 251 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 12. There were 65 deaths from cholera, against 70 and 74 in the two preceding weeks; the number is less than the average of he past quinquennium by 27. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 59 and 15 respsctively, against 67 and 10 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 28·3 per mille per annum, against 34·8, the mean of the last five years.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1888.

MUFUSSIL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

THE circular letter addressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay to Divisional Commissioners on the subject of Mufussil Municipal elections deserves more than the short notice we took of it in our last. The provision for the appointment of a proportionate number of Municipal Commissioners by the Local Government was intended to secure on the Board the presence of men of administrative and professional experience and to protect special interests. The experience of the operation of the law in this particular has shown that it has failed to realise its original object. District officers who have to make the nominations for appointment by Government have in most places no real knowledge to enable them to select the most desirable persons for appointment, and the result is that Government is besieged with all sorts of representations for rejecting nominations made by District officers and for substituting in their place names of persons regarding whose qualifications for the office Government has no information at its disposal. It is with a view to remedy this very unsatisfactory state of things that it is intended to do away with nominations and to provide for the election of all the Commissioners excepting only two, the civil surgeon of the District and a Magisterial officer selected by the District Magistrate, who should be *ex-officio* members of the Board. We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that this would be a great advance over the present system in the direction of local self-government and that the country should feel deeply grateful to Sir Steuart Bayley and the Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay for it. We should have perhaps preferred the constitution of Municipal boards to have been purely elective, but we are not ignorant of the fact that in some places at least it would be a decided advantage to the boards themselves to have for their colleagues men of professional and administrative experience, whose services would be of great benefit to them. We know of cases in which the affairs of Municipalities have got into great confusion by reason of the absence of such help. A little more experience in the management of their own affairs and most of the mufassil Municipalities will be thoroughly competent to act independently of any outside help. Even at present there are scores of places in which the inevitable presence of a magisterial officer on the Municipal board would be felt as an embargo on the free and unfettered action of the principles of local self-Government, and where, therefore, the proposed change would be scarcely looked upon in the light of an improvement. The provision that the civil surgeon of the District should be an *ex-officio* member of all the Municipal Boards of the District is open to no serious objection; only it is doubtful whether he would be able to look after the affairs of a number of Municipalities and attend their meetings when he has already so much to do. We think that in places in which there are public charitable hospitals or dispensaries under the charge of a medical officer not below the rank of an Assistant Surgeon it is the local Assistant Surgeon and not the Civil Surgeon of the District who should be the *ex-officio* member of the Corporation. The advice and help of the medical officer will secure to the Corporations the benefits which Government is desirous to secure for them, while the members of the board will feel quite at home in discussing their own affairs with the help of their local medical officer. As regards the Magisterial officer great discrimination will be necessary in making the selection of a proper officer. The only object for putting such an officer on the board being to give the board the benefit of his administrative experience, it would be thwarting that object if that officer were to lord it over his colleagues and turn what is meant to be a help to the board into an office for domineering over his brother Commissioners. The unlimited powers which Executive officers enjoy in the Mofussil are well known, and it is not too much to say that it would be an easy thing for a *zubberdust* Joint or Assistant Magistrate to prevent free scope being given to Local Self-Government and to do things in his own way. It was observed by the *Saturday Review* in speaking of Bengal Municipalities some years ago that "the native representatives are so very subservient to the wishes of the Chairman that at the bidding of that potentate they would cheerfully vote for a premature burst of the Monsoon." The reproach has been wiped off in most places by the advent of a better system. We think that too much care cannot be taken to prevent the return of olden times.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT II.

THE most interesting part of the Financial Statement for 1888-89 is that in which Mr. Westland reviews in detail the state of the Revenue and Expenditure under each of the main heads. In the course of this review he gives an account, among other things, of the progress of Land Revenue, the administration of Excise Revenue, the first year's operations of the Income-Tax, the condition of Railway Finance, and the burden of debt. In examining the main heads of Revenue, Mr. Westland points out that, although the growth of Land Revenue which constitutes the backbone of Indian finance has been steady, it can hardly, from a financial point of view, be said to be satisfactory. The growth has been less than one per cent a year, a result which the Finance Minister regards as a poor return for the money which Government has spent, in the form of Railways and of canals, in improving its estate. But Settlement operations are at present being carried on on an extensive scale in many parts of India, and the Government expects a handsome increase of revenue under this head. The over-zealous Settlement officer, whose prospects of advancement depend on the amount of increased revenue that he can show, knows very well how to raise the assessment by one or other of the numerous methods which the ingenuity of his Department has taught him. The revision of settlements in Northern India has hitherto involved the infliction of a large amount of oppression and hardship on the agricultural classes. The evils of the system were effectually laid bare by Sir (then Mr.) Auckland Colvin in the able Memorandum recorded by him when he was Secretary to the North-West Board of Revenue. When he assumed charge of the portfolio of Indian finance, it was naturally expected that he would take measures to reform the system, the unsatisfactory working of which he had himself so thoroughly exposed. But the action taken in this direction during Sir Auckland's tenure of office as Finance Minister has fallen far short of the general expectation. The system of land-assessment has hitherto, in every Province, involved the complete survey of every village and a complete revision of all records-of-right. But under the new settlement system now introduced the maps which have been provided by the great cadastral survey are in future to be corrected up to date from year to year by permanent establishments in which the patwaris occupy the most important place. In the same way the records-of-rights are in future to be maintained from year to year by the permanent establishments; and the valuation made during the past 30 years will in future revisions of settlement be accepted without material alteration. The new system is, no doubt, an improvement upon the old one; but its great weak point is that no reliance can be placed on the efficiency or honesty of patwaris. Sir Edward Buck, while at the head of the North-West Agricultural Department, framed elaborate rules for the training of patwaris; but no code, however skillfully drawn up, can make honest men of miserably-paid public servants who are invested with power. It is absurd to expect that officials who are paid less than what a common railway porter earns should possess strong integrity, when we do not find that virtue even among the members of the Subordinate Executive Service in the Upper Provinces.

Mr. Westland expected that the capital outlay which the Government has recently devoted to irrigation and railway will, during the next few years, bring to it a larger return from the land, by reason of the great improvement of its produce, both in quantity and value, by the agency of canals, and the opening-out of communications. He assures us that in these accessions to the land revenue of the country strict regard will be had to the principles which have invariably been followed by the Government of India in the assessment of the land; and he states that the guiding policy of the Government has always been the lenient consideration of the proprietary classes. This has doubtless been the case in theory; but in this, as in so many matters, the practice does not unfortunately coincide with the theory. It is notorious that in re-settlements the assessments are, as a rule, pitched too high, the rent-rolls submitted by proprietors being rejected on some ground or other. In many parts of Northern India the settlement now drawing to a close has broken down altogether and the proprietary classes have been heavily embarrassed, if not actually ruined. The assertion that in the assessment of the land the guiding principle of the Government of India has always been the lenient consideration of the proprietary classes is calculated to provoke a smile. If the contrary statement had been made, it would have been nearer the truth. Then, if Mr. Westland believes that canal irrigation always increases the produce of the land, he is greatly mistaken. As a matter of fact, in many parts of Northern India, the produce of canal-irrigated lands is yearly becoming less and less, and in some places such lands have actually ceased to grow any crops at all. The growth of land revenue, Mr. Westland tells us, has been more satisfactory in Bombay than in any other Province. But does he not know that proceedings of the Survey Department have caused wide-spread misery in the Western Presidency and necessitated the adoption of special relief measures like the Deccan Agriculturists Act? If the Finance Minister is ignorant of such a simple fact, he should read the Minute which his predecessor Sir Auckland Colvin recorded as a member of the Deccan Riots' Commission. Except in backward Provinces like Assam, Burma and the Central Provinces the land assessment cannot be materially raised without inflicting great hardships on the agricultural classes.

The gloomy prospects of the Opium Revenue are well calculated to cause grave anxiety. In the debates on the Petroleum Bill in the Legislative Council the Viceroy told us on the strength of information received from officers of the Consular Service in China that there is no reason to apprehend any further diminution in the receipts from opium. But as a matter of fact the hopes held out by Lord Dufferin have been falsified before the ink with which they were written became dry. In January last the Finance Minister showed that we had to face a loss of opium Revenue of 30 lakhs; but the Revised Estimates for 1887-88 put down the loss under opium at almost 35 lakhs. In the short space of two months the loss has increased by some thing like 5 lakhs. This is not at all surprising when we remember that during the last seven years there has been a steady downward tendency in prices in Calcutta. The only exception was in 1884-85, which is satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that in that year the number of chests offered for sale was much smaller than it had been for several years before or has been since. We see that the price during 1886-87 fell from Rs. 1,180 in the beginning of the year to Rs. 1,098 at the end of it. This fall, it is explained, is due in a large measure to the operation of the additional Article of the Chefoo Convention, which came into force on February 1st, 1887, and added to the burden which the opium had to bear at the Chinese end of its voyage. The same influence continued to operate in 1887-88, the average price for the year being Rs. 1,059. In the Budget Estimates for 1888-89 the price has been reckoned at the low figure of Rs. 1,042; but it is very doubtful whether it will be realized. On the whole, we must be prepared for a steady diminution of our Opium Revenue. The Salt Revenue will, of course, increase as the effect of enhanced duty. The actual salt revenue of 1886-87 was, in round numbers, 6¾ crores, and the consumption

of the year just closed was only slightly in advance of that of the previous year. The salt revenue for the current year is estimated at a little above 8 crores, and the Finance Minister explains that for the full measure of the enhanced revenue we shall have to wait till 1889-90, when we may expect to obtain 8½ crores from it.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

VI.

LAST week there were two meetings of the Bengal Legislative Council, on Thursday and Saturday, in which the second instalment of the revised Bill was taken into consideration. That the Bill should make steady progress, in its march of triumph, in spite of public opposition, and public criticism, goes without saying; and the proceedings of the last two sittings of the Council were but of a piece with those of the preceding days. Almost all the amendments moved by the native members were negatived by the stereotyped "large majority." The Hon. Kally Nath Mitter moved the omission of several clauses in section 37, the section which compelled the Commissioners to carry out certain sanitary and other improvements under penalty of being superseded. The hon. member rightly thought that default on the part of the Commissioners, in numbering streets for instance, or constructing latrines, should not be made a ground for their being superseded, and such works, he submitted, would depend entirely on the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners. It is unreasonable that default on their part, under adverse conditions, should be made a ground for being superseded. Several of them again are mere matters of detail which could be well left to the discretion of the Commissioners either to carry out or not. The Hon'ble gentleman also moved the following amendment in connexion with the last one :—

"Upon complaint made to the Local Government that the Commissioners have made general default in the performance of any of the duties enumerated in classes (3) and (4), and in (*a*) and (*b*) of clause (*c*), the Local Government, after due enquiry and after considering such explanation as the Commissioners may offer, may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, appoint a Commission, consisting of three persons of whom one shall be the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal or any Medical Officer officiating for him, the second shall be appointed by the Commissioners in meeting within a fortnight from the date of the said notification, or in their default by the Local Government, and the third by Local Government. And the Local Government shall order the members of the said Commission to report within a certain time to be fixed by the Local Government whether they are of opinion that any such general default has been made, and in that case to specify in their report what further provision should be made towards the performance of any of the duties in respect of which such default has been made, and to submit an estimate of the cost of the said further provision."

As might be expected, the Hon. Sir H. Harrison opposed the amendment. He pointed out that, in the first instance, the Government of India had drawn attention to the necessity of including these new clauses in this section. In the Select Committee the opinion was generally accepted that these matters fell within the duties of the Corporation to carry out, and could not well be omitted from the section giving control to the Local Government in these matters in cases of default, and there was scarcely any probability of the Commissioners committing default in reference to these. The responsible authority must be given power to interfere in cases of default, and there was no question that such matters as the registration of births and deaths, the naming of streets, &c., were things regarding which the Local Governments should be vested with power to compel the Corporation to carry out. The power of control was again well safeguarded, and he did not think that the Council ought to accept the amendment, but ought to be satisfied with the concessions which the Government had already made." The nature and importance of these concessions are not quite clear, and it is difficult to see why the statute-book should be needlessly encumbered with controlling powers which according to the Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison, himself there will never be occasion to exercise. Be that as it may, as a matter of course, the amendments were put to the vote, and negatived.

The next important business was the question of an elective chairman. The Hon. Kally Nath Mitter moved as an amendment :—"The Commissioners at a special meeting to be held for that purpose may from time to time nominate a proper and fit person, resident within the limits of Calcutta, to be appointed by the Local Government as Chairman to the Commissioners." The Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay is favourably known as the friend of self-government in this country. But the Hon'ble Kally Nath Mitra's amendment had the misfortune of being opposed by him and the Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison, and was lost in the usual course of things. Mr. Macaulay's contention was that the fact had been overlooked that, under the provisions of the Act of 1867, the Chairman could exercise all the powers vested in the Commissioners under that Act under certain circumstances, and this removed him from the category of other subordinates of the Corporation whom the Commissioners in meeting could appoint. Beyond this the Council had to recollect, that Calcutta was situated in a very different position from the rest of the Municipalities of Bengal. No one was more anxious than he was, he said, to see the principle of Local Self-Government extended, but he thought they should allow this privilege only in cases where the Commissioners were concerned in managing their own affairs. In Calcutta, it was urged, the Commissioners were not only managing their own affairs, but also the affairs of people who resided outside, and on whom it was said depended in a great measure the prosperity of the town. "Calcutta must be looked upon as more an imperial than a provincial capital." All that may be true. But the logic of the position taken up is no more clear than its justice is patent. It is a most unintelligible inconsistency that while Sir Steuart Bayley's government should display so truly laudable an anxiety to extend the scope of Self-Government in the Maffassil, as illustrated by his last two circular letters on the subject, Calcutta the seat and centre of enterprise, intelligence and education, should be singled out for the perpetuation of the strange and indefensible anomaly of having a Municipal Chairman in whose appointment the representatives of the people will have no voice. But possibly our rulers do not care to set a high value on self-respect, cleverness and good citizenship, and would for reasons of their own discount them by systematic neglect, contumely and discouragement.

The Hon'ble Dr. Gurudas Bannerjee's alternative amendments for remodelling the boundaries of Calcutta were thrown out. The definition of "Calcutta" as given in section 3 will, therefore, stand. The first important item of Saturday's business was the consideration of the question of separating the post of Chairman of the Corporation from that of the Commissioner of Police. Sir Henry Harrison was for adding the words "the Chairman may also hold the appointment of Commissioner of Police in clause (*b*) of section 42." The Hon'ble Member referred to Sir Richard Temple's speech of the 18th March 1876, deprecating interference with a system which experience had shown to work well. The speaker then went on to say :—

"Thus the pendulum had now swung back again, the system which 12 years ago was looked upon as so excellent, was now condemned so generally, that he himself seemed almost its only advocate. What was the reason for this? No one could say that the Police under the existing system had been inefficient; no one, he thought, could say that he had unduly interfered with the Deputy Commissioner, or hampered him in his work, and, if the Municipal establishments were not equally efficient, this was in no way due to his Police connection. No adequate reason could, he thought, be adduced for this entire revolution in opinion It was probably largely due to the accident that at the present moment there was an officer at the head of the Calcutta Police eminently qualified for the post of Commissioner. But this constituted no reason for stereotyping the change. Mr. Lambert's services might any day be required in a wider sphere, and a reversion to the present system be desirable. But he would once more hope that under these circumstances the Council would not close the door to any future change of opinion. Was it not possible that the Lieutenant Governor of 1896 might share the same view of the Lieutenant Governor of 1876! and if so, was it right so to frame the law as to leave no place for repentance."

The Hon'ble Mr. Macaulay opposed the amendment on the ground that it was admitted (by Sir Stuart Hogg) that the Chairman of the Corporation did no part of the Police work, and in fact was unable to devote any time to it. And if such an energetic administrative officer could not find time for Police work, was it likely that the Chairman of a great Corporation such as that which would now govern the amalgamated Municipality, would have time for it.? His Honor the President also opposed the amendment and it was lost. The Hon'ble Babu Kallynath Mitra's amendment to do away with the minimum of the Chairman's salary was also lost.

The amendments of the Hon'ble Babu Kallynath Mitra and Dr. Gurudas Bannerjee for widening the scope of the General Committee were lost and in their place Sir Henry Harrison's amendment was adopted which runs as follows :—

"The General Committee shall consist of eighteen Commissioners, of whom twelve shall be selected in such manner as the Commissioners in meeting may direct by the Commissioners elected under clause I of Section 8, and six shall be elected by the remaining twenty-five Commissioners in accordance with such rules as the local Government may prescribe."

Sir Henry's amendment has at least the merit of obviating the necessity of appealing to the "Special Constituencies" at every step and is acceptable so far. Various amendments of the Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison and Dr. Gurudas Bannerjee, relating to licenses of carriages and horses were lost, and the provision for the Municipality seizing unlicensed carriages and animals has been retained. The Council adjourned to Thursday next.

THE RELIGIONS OF INDIA.

IN his usual charming and lucid style Sir William Hunter continues from time to time to enlighten the British public about the material and moral condition of India, both past and present. His recent lecture on the "Religions of India," is the last instalment of his constant efforts to make matters Indian clear to the British public, upon whose intimate acquaintance with her affairs her progress, political, moral and material, so much and so inseparably depends. The conclusions elaborated in the learned writer's larger work on the "Indian Empire," have been succinctly given in the paper now before us. In reviewing the leading faiths predominating in the Indian Peninsula, Sir William, as a good Christian, indulges in the pardonable though vain hope that Christianity will still take a deep root in this land of many religions, religions which Sir William himself is free to concede are "high faiths." As a man of light and leading and as one who has spent his best days in India, Sir William's utterances are entitled to, and justly receive both here and in England, the greatest respect. If, therefore, as a good Christian, he anticipates for Christian Missionary labour a glorious future in India, it is pleasing to note that he speaks with strict adherence to facts, though they point to a somewhat different conclusion from what Sir William has come to. He says truly that in a country like India, no religion is to be judged by its activity and usefulness in the direction of increasing the number of its converts, but it must stand or fall by what it does for the well-being of the people who have adopted it. If, however, the quantity of converts is no test, quality unquestionably is, and judged by this standard also, missionary labour has, by Sir William's own tacit admission, at best but a gloomy prospect.

Sir William divides the periods of missionary labour in India into three periods—the period of private efforts, that of organised societies, and that of both combined. The results of these three periods he summarises as follows :—'In 1851, the Protestant missions in India and Burma had 222 stations; in 1881, their stations had increased nearly three-fold to 601. But the number of their churches or congregations had,

during the same thirty years, multiplied from 267 to 4,180, or over fifteen-fold. In the same way, while the number of native Protestant Christians increased from 91,092 in 1851, to 492,882 in 1881, or five-fold; the number of communicants increased from 14,661 to 138,254, or nearly ten-fold. During the same thirty years, the pupils in mission schools multiplied by three-fold, from 64,043 to 196,360." It is needless to take the latter class into consideration, for the bulk of them are, and ever have been, as they will undoubtedly continue to be, non-Christians, and their contributions to the ranks of converts have been marvellously few and far between. The number of actual conversions also is out of all proportion to the number of people from amongst whom they have been made, namely 260 millions, and to a consummate statistician like Sir William the result must be painfully disappointing.

An apology for missionary labour, therefore, becomes necessary, and Sir William Hunter thinks that the result of the working of Indian Missions is ill-estimated by dividing their expenditure among the number of their conversions and then giving the number of each conversion at so much a head. Sir William declares that no ratio exists between missionary expenditure or missionary work in India and the number of new conversions. His assertion may be perfectly true and for one we are unwilling to needlessly detract from the value of missionary labour to which the modern intellectual progress of our communities is so largely due. We are quite at one with Sir William in conceding that the record of the work done by the Serampur missionaries reads like a romance. They created a prose vernacular literature for Bengal; they established the modern method of popular education; they gave the first great impulse to the Native Press. They set up the first steam engine in India; with its help they introduced the modern manufacture of paper on a large scale; in ten years they translated and printed the Bible, or parts thereof, in 31 languages. Although they received help from their Baptist friends in England, yet the main part of their funds they earned by their own heads and hands. They built a college which still ranks among the most splendid educational edifices in India. "As one contemplates its magnificent pillared facade overlooking the broad Hugli river, or mounts its costly staircase of cut brass (the gift of the King of Denmark), one is lost in admiration at the faith of three poor men who dared to build on so noble a scale."

But this value of initial missionary labour, freely admitted and appreciated as it is, was able to improve neither the quantity nor the quality of the conversions, and that for obvious reasons which we shall presently touch upon. On Sir William's own admission the missionaries in India have chiefly made their converts, not from the well-instructed Muhammadans and Hindus, but among the more backward races, and from the lower castes, who are destitute of a high faith of their own. There may have been some exceptions to this rule. But the rule has been so general, and the possibility of common progress is so evident, that a violently aggressive attitude towards the native religions is conceded by Sir William to be unsuitable in India, very much as the old *odium theologicum* between the Established Church and Dissent is felt to be an anachronism in England. The explanation of this state of affairs is not far to seek. Whatever may be said of the earlier conversions, but few of the later ones can be traced to the inner spiritual cravings of man. In Famine and Plague, sufferers have always found ready, honest and earnest friends in Christian missionaries and the conversions have admittedly been the largest in the ranks of these sufferers. The social organisation of native Christians also partly accounts for the seemingly large number of conversions. In Sir William Hunter's own words, 'Christianity holds out advantages of social organisation not offered by Hinduism or Islam. It provides for the education and moral supervision of its people with a pastoral care which Islam, destitute of a regular priesthood, does not pretend to. It receives the new members into its body with a cordiality and a completeness to which Hinduism is a stranger. The backward races can only creep within the outskirts of Hinduism as low-castes at the very bottom of the social edifice; and Hinduism is calmly indifferent as to whether they enter its pale or not. Hinduism has no welcome for the proselyte. No change of faith can win for an outsider admission into a respected Hindu caste. Christianity also raises the position of woman to a degree unknown to Hinduism or Islam. To its converts in general, it assures friendly companionship, pastoral direction, and when needful, some amount of material aid in their way through the world. While any youth of promise among its body is quickly selected for special instruction and has an exceptional chance of advancement in life.'

With all these social and material advantages, Christianity has made no marked progress in this country, and the reasons are obvious. Islam and Hinduism present invulnerable phalanxes of faith which missionary zeal is ill-able to approach or assail. As for Hinduism Sir William Hunter himself admits that for the highest minds it has a monotheism superior to that of Islam. To less elevated thinkers it presents the triune conception of the deity as the Creator, the Preserver, and the Destroyer—with the deeper doctrine super-added that destruction and reproduction are fundamentally one and the same process. To the materialistic multitude it offers the infinite phases of divine power as objects of adoration, with calm indifference as to whether they are worshipped as symbols of the unseen Godhead or as bits of tinsel and blocks of wood and stone. It resolutely accepts the position that the spiritual needs of races differ in each stage of their development, and that man most naturally worships what, for the time being, he most reverences or most fears. On this foundation, Hinduism has built up the enduring structure of ritual and belief. And further, Hinduism has solved the social problems of the new Indian world, or is gradually finding solutions for them. It has frankly accepted English education, and the modern methods of success in life. And when once Hinduism fairly incorporates a new idea, the new idea becomes an enduring part of its own ancient structure. Meanwhile, for the few who pass from its higher castes to Christianity, many rise in the scale of ceremonial purity within the Hindu body, and multitudes of the backward races enter its pale. Hinduism not only grows within itself, but it has also the faculty of putting forth outgrowths in the form of new religious orders, or spiritual brotherhoods. Such religious orders usually recall the Buddhistic type. They start with the re-assertion of the unity of God, and with the substitution of a monastic fraternity for caste. At first they are considered non-orthodox, but in time they become recognised Hindu sects. Some of them, such as the great Vaishnava orders, now form a considerable part of the Hindu population. Hinduism has, therefore, a two-fold power of adapting itself to the needs of each age, by an internal process of incorporation or adjustment on the basis of caste, and by an external process of throwing off new religious outgrowths, or spiritual brotherhoods.'

Nor is the state of affairs with regard to Mohamedanism any more cheerful. The chances of Christianity making substantial progress in its ranks are very remote. As Sir William Hunter observes Islam represents in British India a compact and coherent mass of forty-five millions, who, in spite of internal divisions, are more closely united than any equally large section of the people by a common religious bond. At the same time Christian Missionary labour must have its field. Sir William Hunter declares his conviction that English missionary enterprise is the highest modern expression of the world-wide national life of the English race. He regards it as the spiritual complement of England's instinct for colonial expansion and imperial rule. And he believes that any falling off in England's missionary efforts will be a sure sign of swiftly coming national decay. We, for ourselves, would be very sorry to witness the total withdrawal of that fine and admirable spirit of self-sacrifice which has done so much for the advancement of the intellectual progress of modern India. We are, therefore, glad to find Sir William suggesting a solution of the problem that will serve to secure the perpetuation of Missionary work in India, for as Hindoos we are more tolerant than our Christian friends do us the injustice of supposing. There is, observes Sir William Hunter, a dense and dark mass of fifty millions of human beings in India lying on the outskirts or beyond the pale of orthodox Hinduism and Islam. He believes that, within fifty years, these fifty millions will be absorbed into one or other of the higher faiths, and that it rests in no small measure with Christian England whether they are chiefly incorporated into the native religions or into Christianity. This is practically all the work that present Missionary labour is directed to, as is best illustrated by the working of the Santhal and similar other missions. And this will, we fancy, continue to be their sole work for all time to come, for upon what Sir William calls the "higher faiths" the chances of any very substantial encroachment seems to be by no means near.

ORGANISED EFFORT.

Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries have been a good deal exercised of late by the attitude of an important section of our countrymen. The immediate cause of anxiety was of course the Dufferin demonstration, but beneath the swelling waves there lay a conflict of forces; and though the cloudy atmosphere has now cleared off the action of the native community as a whole was not the less a matter of serious concern. It is with no small hesitation that we venture to analyse the state of affairs. For when the feelings are under any severe strain the very coolness of a friend may provoke an outbreak. Yet it is necessary that reflection should be aroused ere the feelings sink into faint remembrance.

The question before the public was apparently the administration of Lord Dufferin; but the memory of Lord Ripon was also aroused. Behind again the last-named fact, there were the questions of Self-Government and the Act III. of 1884, otherwise known as the Ilbert Bill. With these subjects vividly aroused in the mind, the immediate action of public men was directed into two several channels—the Press and Public meetings. Public men have been opposing each other; and the Press has been correspondingly divided. But the world outside of India, will concern itself entirely with the records of our press, whereas a portion at least of the action of our public men will remain unknown. It is requisite, therefore, that attention should be directed rather to the essential points of divergence than to apparent facts and the mutual recrimination unhappily associated therewith. The press is a recognised power of the day; but the power of the press is not the same in India as it is in England; and while our pretensions in that regard are in imitation of the English Press, the gleanings from the Indian Press which are given in the English Press do possess a serious potency. When, therefore, the Indian Press fails to reflect the actual state of affairs here, the action of the English Press is calculated to be an exceedingly disturbing force.

We admit that the evil arose, some years ago, from the effort to carry on an Indian agitation in England. But the fact was due to repressive forces to which we could never give our consent. And we recall that fact as much with a view to discount the value of English public opinion on our affairs as to point out that all is not sound in the state of the Indian Public. There was first of all a misdirection of Anglo-Indian power here; and then followed in succession re-action and counter-action from opposing sections. No doubt the Indian section now stands beaten in the matter of agitation in England. But the fact ought to call forth the energies of the local press to purify itself rather than to waste them in England for the sake of a more or less hollow display of power.

Before Lord Ripon took in hand the question of Self-Government in India, the growth of the Indian Press and of Indian corporate bodies had already given clear indications of the case. The British Indian Association and the *Hindoo Patriot* had long before asserted their existence; and the origin and history of their congeners and rivals are sufficiently well known. It was our

fault again that we could not concentrate our energies or direct them exclusively to self-development. Sir Richard Temple, it was but too well known, encouraged the several Indian political Associations without regard to their mutual differences. And it was a governor of Ceylon who publicly endorsed the noxious policy of "divide and rule." The Anglo-Indian community do not perceive that that policy is as unsuited to the occasion as it is dangerous on all sides. That community is not outside of the body politic and the policy in question marks at once a barrenness of political resources; a miscalculation of its effects; and an immoral desire to wink at facts. Lord Ripon's action, therefore, was ahead of the Anglo-Indian community in boldness, and Lord Dufferin only expressed his appreciation of it when he appealed to the authority of Fate in urging forward the community of all our Indian interests.

It is a truism to say in this country that the English-speaking Indians are but a fraction of the Public. But when the Anglo-Indian community coolly appropriate that term to themselves they abuse the columns of the English Press far more than do the English-speaking Indians, by similar utterance. The question now is not, which of the two sections is the greatest offender, but how they should both express themselves so as to more accurately represent the truth. It is not only suicidal but all-destructive to indulge in mutual recrimination as to the nature of our Public Meetings. The Government is no better acquainted with the actual condition of the country and its subjects than are the public bodies fitted to represent the country exactly as it is. And the same defect also occurs in the Public Press. But it does not, therefore, follow that the Press should be gagged or that Public Meetings should be denounced. It is equally unwise to cry down the younger generation as inconsequential school-boys; for the Government of India is not in a position to follow, in this matter, the lead of the Czar and the Muscovite. And the unwisdom would be ludicrous were it not noxious, when the same antagonistic spirit vents itself in magnifying the inaction of our working classes and the action of the Mahomedan community or in pretending to ignore the collective weight of the Anglo-Indian subjects of India.

The truth is that the very fact that the reigning government is British, entirely precludes that the subject should co-operate with his sovereig by following his initiative unconditionally and unequivocally. Before the democratic young Indians can be caged and clipped of their false feathers, the Anglo Indians must consent to make a celestial of the Viceroy and themselves betake to the Kow-towing which has been imposed on the delegate from Burmah. No! the Government cannot afford to do without public bodies whether constituted by law or by organised effort. Their present defects are due to the community of divergent interests to which Lord Dufferin has alluded. And those defects are not to be removed by mutual recrimination. They must be sought out and guarded against by individual public men—the men of light and leading—who are acquainted with facts and are able to judge of the drapery to be bestowed upon facts by the Press. It is most unfortunate that the Indian and the Anglo-Indian should not only stand off from one another but also forget that fact when they have to stand before England and the world at large as the *Indian Public*. We have already gone too far in our divergences to think now of any social union quite apart from the vexed questions of caste and creed. But when politics is concerned it still is in the power of the leading men, whatever their color, to know and consult each other. The politicians of school-boy following may count upon placards, public advertisements and special telegrams, but it is their predecessors who are really to blame for the imperfect model that has been hitherto set up. Since social union is out of the question, informal meetings of Indians and Anglo-Indians have become indispensable as preliminaries to organised action. We can but point out the need and enunciate the problem. To find out the solution, to determine how preliminary meetings should be called, to discuss politics in an informal way without the apology of a breakfast or like other social purpose, and above all, to carry out the solution in practice separately and conjointly as between the several sections of the Indian Public, is quite another question. And to solve that question must devolve upon the individuals who being at the top of their respective following are modest enough to know their duty and also firm enough to oppose any extraneous and make-believe leadership. But the need is clear; and unless supplied in time, all organised effort, the noble fruit of occidental culture will share the fate due to it from India's Oriental traditions, and the Anglo-Indian—both ruler and subject—will suffer no less than the Indian, in the threatened break-down of the Public; its Press and Organised Meetings.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE have been requested to announce that a public meeting of the rate-payers of Calcutta and the Suburbs will be held at the Town Hall on Friday, the 13th April, at 4-30 P. M., to consider the Calcutta Municipal Bill.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy reached Lucknow on the 5th instant.

MR. HENVEY, Resident of Jaipur, acts for Sir Lepel Griffin when he takes furlough. A strong but at the same time sympathetic man is much needed for the Central India agency. An officer altogether untrammelled by Rajputana influences would, therefore, have been much more acceptable.

THERE is some talk about the Patent office being transferred from the Home to the Revenue Department. The office will continue to remain this year however, at Calcutta. Its periodical removal from Calcutta with the records of specification will entail, we are afraid, considerable hardship on Patentees and the public in general who may be interested in the specification.

MR. H. F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, has been granted an extension of three months' leave prior to retirement.

MR. J. P. HEWETT, Under Secretary in the Home Department, has gone on three months' leave. Mr. W. C. Macpherson, Under-Secretary in the Revenue Department, officiates for him.

SIR D. Mackenzie Wallace was attacked with cholera on his way to Allahabad. On the arrival of the Viceroy's train at Allahabad he was taken to the Civil Hospital, where he rallied soon. Sir Donald, we are glad to hear, is now quite convalescent and has rejoined the Viceroy.

A BOMBAY paper announces that Mr. Balfour is soon coming to India to take charge of the financial portfolio. This seems unlikely, considering that nothing has been heard about Mr. Barbour's resigning his appointment.

SIR CHARLES Elliott and Colonel Conway Gordon have had a very narrow escape while travelling over the Bengal and Nagpur Branch Railway. A rail had been removed by some wicked persons on the night of Wednesday before last and the goods train which just preceded that conveying Sir Charles Elliott and Colonel Conway Gordon was derailed, a number of wagons being smashed. The Police should leave no stone unturned to trace the offenders.

THE fifty-five years' rule is attended with great hardship in cases in which the working power of the officer concerned continues undiminished. The loss to Government in these cases is also not inconsiderable. We are, therefore, glad to see that the following addition has been made to this rule:—"The Local Government may delegate to heads of departments or to officers not under the rank of Collectors or District Judges, the power of declaring any non-gazetted subordinate to be efficient and permitting him to remain in the service for a definite period, up to, but not beyond, the age of 60 years. Each such subordinate's case must be taken up when he is 55 years old, and after each extension of service. If the head of department or other officer does not consider him efficient, the case should be reported to the Local Government for orders."

THE special train conveying the Viceroy halted at Gidhour for sixteen minutes on Thursday before last. His Highness the Maharaja Rameswar Prashad Sing Bahadur had made preparations for his Excellency's reception, the station being tastefully decorated. The Maharajah's troops furnished a guard of honour, and an address of welcome was presented. Lord and Lady Dufferin shook hands with the Maharaja, and his sirdars who were introduced to their Excellencies by him. The grand-father of the Maharaja, Sir Jye Mungle Sing Bahadur, K. C. S. I., did good service during the mutiny.

AYUB Khan brings some fifteen hundred followers with him to India. He spends the hot weather at Mari.

MR. H. S. THOMAS, the first member of the Madras Board of Revenue, has been placed on special duty to draw up the Fisheries Bill for the Presidency. The Bengal Fisheries question, also, as we have pointed out on more than one occasion, requires to be carefully looked into. Pudma fish are fast disappearing and have to be protected. Fishery rights in Beels and Jheels are insecure and have to be secured. We trust the Bengal Government will not allow further loss of time, but will take the matter soon in hand.

MR. GEORGE IRVING has resigned his membership of the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. H. Pratt, of Messrs. Osler and Co. has been appointed his successor in the Council.

THE inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Barrackpore have a sore complaint, which, we trust, has only to be drawn attention to to be remedied. Barracks and Cantonments, which are towers of strength and security in disturbed times, become in times of peace unmitigated nuisance to their neighbours. Cases occur every day, or rather every night, of parties of sepoys and soldiers robbing the gardens and orchards of the poor villagers and committing mischief in various other ways. If opposed they are ever ready with their fists and kicks, and torn *pugrees* and damaged helmets make little amends for broken heads and fractured sculls. One of their favourite pastimes is to chase stray females and offer violence whenever possible. The greatest allurements for these sons of Mars are toddy pots in season, which are freely robbed of a night and lead to frequent *fracas*. The camp followers are, if possible, more troublesome than the soldiers themselves, and indulge in similar games. There is a *ghat* at Palta, close to the Powder Magazine, where commissariat elephants are taken for bathing, and the keepers of these animals make free with the fruits, trees and bamboos of the villagers and invariably create a row if opposed. The inhabitants of Palta, Manirampore and the neighbouring villages declare the state of affairs as simply intolerable. They have often petitioned for redress without ever obtaining any. We trust the Cantonment and civil authorities will look to the matter immediately, for it is a shame that literally within a stone's throw of the Viceroy's country-seat this disgraceful state of things should be allowed to continue unchecked.

THE Harrison challenge shield has this year been won by the Seebpore College team from the Medical College. Sir Steuart Bayley, himself a great cricketeer in his early days, delivered the shield to the representative of the winning team at the Dalhousie Institue on Tuesday last, in the presence of a large number of lovers of the game. The donor's object in awarding this prize to the best team annually was to rouse that keen spirit of competition among colleges in Calcutta in cricket, as was conspicous at Eton and Harrow, and other public schools in England, where annual matches were objects of great interest

The present shield will be reserved exclusively for the senior Colleges, and Sir Henry has kindly promised another for the junior Colleges, as some difficulty has been felt in arranging matches owing to all the Colleges not teaching up to the same University standard.

A CONTEMPORARY learns that Rai Jai Prakash Lall, Bahadur, Dewan of Dumraon, will probably be appointed to high office in Kashmir. The nature of the office is not yet known.

WE regret to learn that Babu Sreenath Roy, fourth Judge of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, is dead. He was a very able officer and had joined the service so far back as 1860. The Court was closed on Tuesday as a mark of respect to the deceased Judge.

PRINCE BISMARCK has threatened to tender his resignation on account of his objection to the proposed betrothal of a German Princess to the Czar's hated antagonist Prince Alexander of Battenberg. Public opinion in Germany sides with the Imperial Chancellor. The *Cologne Gazette* appeals to Prince Alexander's patriotism to abstain from pressing his suit to the hands of the Princess Victoria Her Majesty the Queen, who is furthering the suit, intended to accompany Prince Alexander to Charlottenburg for the betrothal. The *National Zeitung* published a paragraph stating that Prince Alexander's suit has failed. It has, however, since been affirmed that the Emperor Frederick insists upon the betrothal notwithstanding the objections raised by Prince Bismarck.

ON Wednesday, the town of Colgong, in the Bhagalpur District, was almost entirely destroyed by a great fire, which broke out about 9. A. M. and raged till two in the afternoon. Towards evening the fire burned itself out, but the ruins were still smoking and smouldering on Thursday morning. Colgong, the second largest town in the District, has a population of 5,672, and is an important trading centre. The town has been practically reduced to ashes, and most of the inhabitants have lost everything they possessed. An eye witness describes the state of many of these poor people as heart-rending.

THE candidates who obtained the highest aggregate number of marks at the last examination for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service held at the Senate House of the Calcutta University in February are the following :—Babus Surendranath Mozumdar, B. A., 1337, Krishna Doyal Pramanick, M. A., 1304, Prosunno Kumar Karfarma, B. L., 1263, Goti Krishna Neogi, M. A., B. L., 1247, Haripada Bhuttacharjee; B. A., 1222, Soshi Bhusun Bose, M. A., 1200.

WE have been requested to announce that a meeting of the Hahnemann Society will be held at the Albert Hall, College Street, on Tuesday, the 10th April, at 7-30 P.M., in commemoration of the 133rd anniversary of Hahnemann's birth. The Hon'ble Dr. Mahendra lal Sircar. M. D., C. I. E., will deliver the presidential address.

THERE is some misapprehension as to the scope of the Bill recently introduced into the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble the Law Member, for the purpose of declaring the Imperial standard yard for the United Kingdom to be the standard measure of length in British India. The short statement of objects and reasons of the measure which was appended to the Bill, namely that it "is preliminary to intended legislation on the lines of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, (50 and 51 Vic. C. 28)" has lent color to the misapprehension. Those who have read the remarks made by the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble and Raja Peary Mohun Mookerjee on the occasion of the introduction of the Bill cannot however possibly, mistake the real object of the Bill. For the purpose of testing whether a local measure of length represents correctly what it purports to be, it is found frequently necessary, both in civil and criminal proceedings to test it by means of some standard measure of lenght. But it is a curious fact that outside the limits of the three Presidency towns there is no standard measure of length which is legally recognised as such. It is a defect of the Indian Statute Book which is merely due to oversight and which it is the object of the Bill to remove. Local measures for the measurement of land and for other purposes will remain in force as at present. There is not the slightest intention on the part of the Government to supersede them by a uniform measure of length.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has got his coveted certificate. The Government of India has refused him permission to prosecute the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the other papers who had the audacity to find fault with Sir Lepel's Bhopal doings; but it has in response to his solicitation given him "official expression of confidence and approval," by way of soothing his outraged feelings. The foreign Department letter to Sir Lepel says :—

The Governor-General in Council is assured that the attitude of the Government in respect of the Highness the Begum and her country needs no vindication against criticism which evinces a spirit of mere partizanship on behalf of an individual, and complete disregard for the people of Bhopal. The Governor-General in Council therefore holds that the interests of the Government would be in no way served by the institution of criminal proceedings against the newspapers containing the attacks to which you refer.

As far as you are personally concerned, it appears to his Excellency the Viceroy that you also can afford to treat these attacks with indifference. You have the satisfaction of knowing that the policy of the Government of Bhopal affairs was in great measure based upon your advice; that it has already succeeded in removing serious grievances and introducing valuable reforms; that your action has been consistently supported by the Governor-General in Council; and further, that her Majesty's Secretary of State has been pleased to express his sense of the vigor, judgment, and discretion you have displayed.

But will this be "balm and unguent enow?"

THE announcement of the desire of Government to introduce into the Bengal Council a Bill for amending the Bengal Municipal Act of 1884 had led many people to hope that this would have reference to Sir Steuart Bayley's recent resolution to cut down the number of nominated Commissioners. But this was a mistake. The Bill was introduced in last Thursday's Council, in doing which the Honb'le Mr. Macaulay explained :—

It was originally suggested that the Government of Bengal should have the same powers as the other Local Governments in India under existing Municipal Acts, without referring to the Commissioners of any Municipality. to exclude from Municipal limits any land or buildings in the occupation of the State, or for State purposes. The Lieutenant-Governor represented that, as the law now stood, any change of limits of Municipalities required the sanction of the Commissioners. Two things were to be guarded against practically, one over-assessment, and the other undue interference. As regarded over-assessment by Municipalities it was held that the necessities of the State were sufficiently protected by the Imperial Municipal Taxation Act II. of 1881, and that, as regarded saving State property from undue interference, it might be effected by restricting the powers of the Commissioners in regard to altering the limits of Municipalities to lands and buildings belonging to the State of a particular character. In this view the Government of India assented. The Council were aware that the necessity for this legislation arose from the proceedings of the North Barrackpur Municipality. The Commissioners claimed the right to enter upon and inspect the permises of the Gunpowder Factory and Magazine at Ishapur. The Superintendent represented, and Mr. Macaulay thought very reasonably, that this was a power which could be exercised with risk in every delicate and dangerous operation carried out under his control. The Commissioners, however, had the power under the Act, and they exercised it. The only way out of the difficulty was to alter the limits of the Municipality so as to exclude from those limits this magazine. The Commissioners declined to give their assent to such a proposal, and the present Bill was intended to empower the Government to do so without their consent. It had been suggested that cases of this description would be sufficiently met by Section 9 if that Act were amended so as to give the Government of India power to exclude from Municipal limits any lands or buildings in the occupation of the State for military or naval purposes.

The Bill has been referred to a select committee consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Macaulay and Allen and Dr. Gurudas Banerjee.

A MYSTERIOUS MURDER, attended with circumstances of great brutality, came to light last Wednesday. An employe of the Port Commissioners observed a tin box near the steps of Juggernath Ghat on the Strand, and took it to the Jorabagan Police station. When it was opened the corpse of an adult Mahomedan male was found in it. A piece of cord was tightly twisted round the man's neck, legs, arms and body. A quantity of blood lay in a pool at the bottom of the box, and a small phial containing some liquid stuff was found in one corner. The man had evidently been most cruelly and brutally murdered. The body was recognised by the wife of the deceased and his relatives as that of a *ghorami* who resided at Beniapukur. Further enquiries disclosed the fact that the man was strangled in broad daylight. The murder has since been brought home to three Mahamedan employes in the service of the Doveton Institution for Young Ladies, who had money transactions with the deceased, one of the accused being the step-father of his wife.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart, M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes:—"The experience of many years, has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admited by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*April* 4, 1888.

GENERAL.—Babu Kedar Nath Bannerji, Temporary Deputy Collector in charge of the Khas Tehsil Office at Contai, in the District of Midnapore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880, vice Babu Hem Chunder Mukerji, deceased.

Captain M N Macleod, of the "Behar Light Horse," is allowed leave of absence for one year, with effect from the 1st January 1888.

Lieutenant S E Coffin, of the "Behar Light Horse," is allowed leave of absence for one year, with effect from the 15th April 1888.

Babu Bepin Behary Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Bhaugulpore.

Babu Soshi Shekhur Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furridpore, is allowed leave, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, from the 1st March to the 4th April 1888 both days inclusive.

Babu Soshi Shekhur Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the District of the 24-Pergunnahs.

His services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Financial Department of this Government.

Mr C A Samuells, C S, reported his departure from India, on furlough, on the 10th instant.

Mr C Cuthbertson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the Financial and Municipal Departments, during the absence, on special leave, of Mr. L P Shirres, or until further orders.

Babu Nilkanta Sircar, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Serajgunge Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Satis Chunder Bose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for thirteen days, under section 138-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th ultimo.

Babu Nogendro Nath Ghose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakholly, is allowed leave for thirteen days, under section 138-2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 13th ultimo.

Babu Koylash Gobindo Dass, M A, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the sudder station of the Bogra District.

Babu Prokash Chunder Singh, B A, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the sudder station of the Backergunge District.

Mr W B Brown, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Backergunge.

Babu Harri Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that District.

Babu Durga Churn Ghose, Sub-Deputy Collector, Chittagong, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Grish Chunder Dass Gupta, Canungoe, is appointed to act as a Sub Deputy Collector in the District of Chittagong, and is posted to the sudder station of that District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Durga Churn Ghose, or until further orders.

The orders of the 28th February last, granting leave to Babu Satya Tarun Mukerji, Sub-Deputy Collector, Giridhi, Hazaribaugh, and appointing Babu Behari Lal Ghosal, to act for him, are cancelled.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr A Ratray, Deputy Magistrate and Second Subordinate Judge, Darjiling, is vested with the powers conferred on District Judges by sections 334 to 359 (both inclusive) of the Code of Civil Procedure for the disposal of applications of insolvent Judgment-debtors.

Babus Ramgutty Mukerji, and Jadu Nath Roy are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Bench at Rampore Hat, in the District of Birbhum, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The undermentioned officers are appointed, under the provisions of section 22, Act X of 1882, to act as Justices of the Peace, within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control :—

Mr J L Herald, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Meherpore, Nuddea, and Mr A P Pennell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea.

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Calcutta 26th February 1886

Having had the misfortune to suffer from diabetes for a period of four years I had recourse to all the known remediewithout any benefit. I had at last sought the aid of Baboo Madhub Chunder Dutta of Durzeeparah who has completely cured me by his reputed medicine the "SONAJARA." My urine bas acquired normal quantity and quality, no trace of suger is now to be found. I can therefore fully hear testimony to the efficacy of his sovereign remedy,

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Calcuttr 15th May 1885.

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RAI BAM NARAIN DASS BAHADUR

Late professor Surgery V. Class of the Calcutta Medical College and Sealdah Medical School &c. &c.

I do hereby certify that Babu Madhub Chunder Dutta has completely cured my eldest son from Phithisis with Hectic fever within a short time when all other treatments failed.

BEANY MADHUB MITTER.

Head Clerk I. G. Dockyeard Kidderpur.

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Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK
51 Secretary and Treasurer.

THE

STANDARD.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Total Assets	£6, 696,425
Annual Revenue	£904,757
Existing Assurances	£20,000,000

THE Directors of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY have the pleasure to announce to the Public that the Rates of Assurance for India have been considerably reduced as from and after the 16th November 1887. The benefits of this reduction will apply to old assurers provided their policies are under the ONE CURRENCY SYSTEM: that is to say, that the sums assured and the premia are both payable either wholly in Sterling or wholly in Rupees.

EXAMPLES OF THE NEW RATES.

A POLICY OF ASSURANCE

for Rs. 10,000

Can be effected upon the terms un dernoted:

MONTHLY PREMIUM.			
	Rs.	As.	P.
Age 20	21	6	8
„ 25	23	8	8
„ 30	26	13	0
„ 35	30	1	8

Native rates (which are slightly higher).

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
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"IMPROVED HARMONIFLUTE"

OR

BOX HARMONIUM

Cash Prices:—Rs. 40, 50, 75, 90 & 95.

Note the reduction in prices)

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3 Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 125; 3½ Octaves, 4 Stops Rs. 150.

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CORNETS.	VIOLINS.	CLARIONET
From Rs. 50.	From Rs. 10.	From Rs. 35.

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The best & largest assortment in India, playing choice Indian airs.

From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

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Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER

FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE
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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
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17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
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07

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MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS OF

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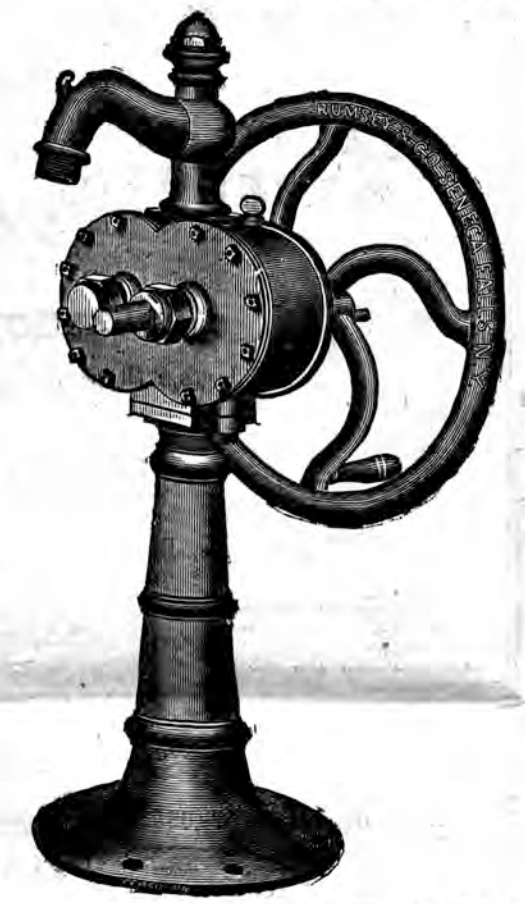
FIRE AND GARDEN ENGINES.

IMPROVED HYDRAULIC RAMS.



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with balance wheel and handle, screwed for iron pipe and fitted with brass unions for hose.

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T. E. THOMSON & CO. 21

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If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

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Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

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Hari Mohan Chandra,
Secretary, Managing Committee.
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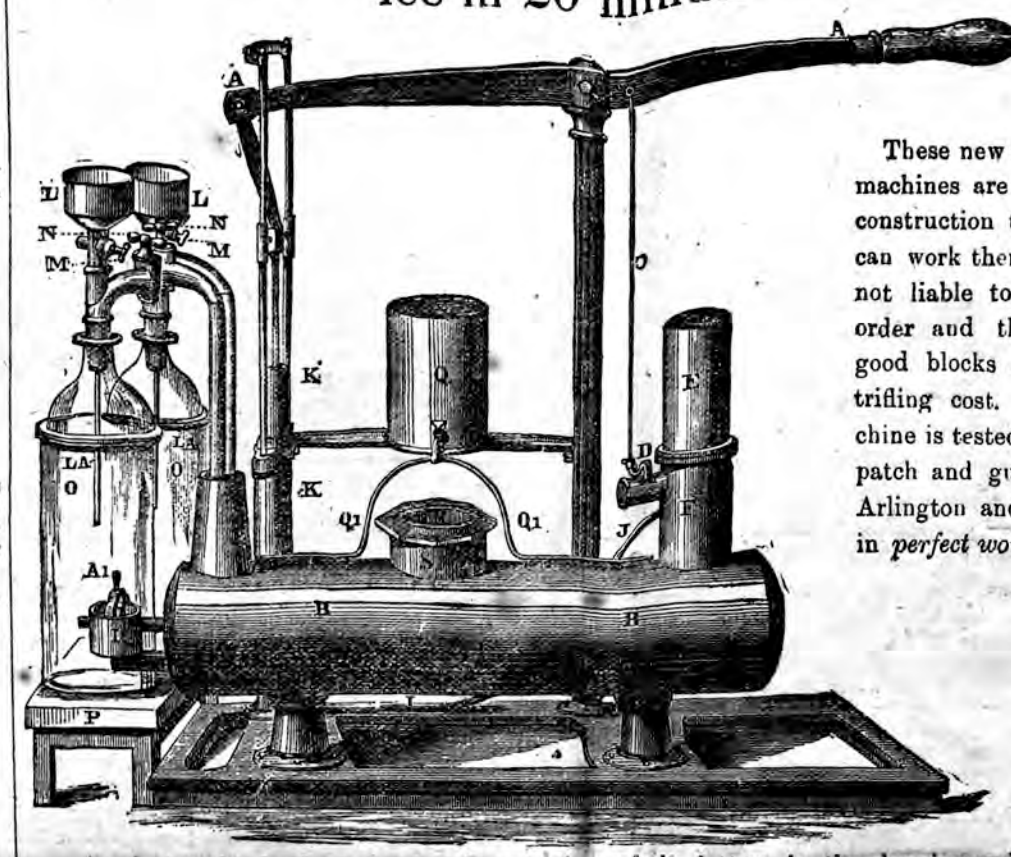

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